PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS. Mr. Slater's pending amendment, prohibiting the railroads from charging more for

short than long haul.

to charge the same amount for a similar

cargo brought no further east from Chicago

than to Fort Wayne, Cleveland or Buffalo,

a run of 500 miles as for one of a thousand

Mr. Slater said the roads were doing that

roads from charging more for a short hau!

State Commission it had accomplished noth-

Senator from Kansas (Ingalls). "Was it

right to charge the same rate from Chicago

Mr. Ingalls made no reply, and the inquiry was repeated, but without eliciting a re-

Mr. Van Wyck said, while the Senator from

Mr. Allison said he did not want to get

Mr. Van Wyck-No, Ilthink not. [Laugh-

Mr. Allison said the rates to both points

Mr. Ingalis thought the compensation of

the roads should be proportioned to the dis-

Mr. George offered an amendment pro-

viding that Slater's proposed amendment

shall not be construed to legalize charging

as much for a shorter as for a longer dis-

Mr. George's amendment was agreed to as

modifying the Slater amendment, the latter,

however, not being a part of the bill, but

Mr. Platt favored a commission and Mr.

Mr. Cullom, who reported the bill, op-

posed the amendment. He thought Con-

gress lacked that definiteness of information

that would justify it in passing a law that

would cover every supposed condition of

affpirs. He thought when a commission

should have exhaustively examined the

necessary. Mr. Cullom added that, in intro-

ducing the bill his purpose had been not to

bring in a body detailed regulations against

railroads, without rhyme or reason, but a

body of provisions that would do that which

was fair as between the companies and the

Mt. Brown said at about the time when

Saulsbury said he would vote for Slater's

into a colleguy with his friend from

Kansas was pondering over his reply he would propound the same question to the

of which the people were complaining.

ing, and was now "not worth a cent."

to Kansas City as to Leavenworth?"

Senator from Iowa (Allison).

might be reasonable.

tance in any case.

still under debate.

Mr. Van Wyck States That Four Billions of Watered Stocks and Bonds, on Which

Interest is Paid, Breaks Down the Industries and Destroys the Prosperity of the Nation.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16,-Among the memorials presented was one by Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, from the Chamber of Commerce. Pittsburg, praying for such improvement in the Monongahela River as will develop the resources of the river; also one from 3,000 cigarmakers of Philadelphia against a ratification of the pending Spanish 2reaty.

Mr. Hoar offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the architect of the Capital to place in the room of the Senate wing in which Vice President Henry Wilson died a marble tablet recording the fact and the date of his death.

A bill for the relief of the Massachusetts Bank was considered without action.

A message from the House was received announcing the disagreement of that body to the Senate amendments to the Temporary Naval Appropriation bill, and asking for a conference, and the Chair appointed con-

The Chair then laid before the Senate the Inter-State Commerce bill. Mr. Van Wyck addressed the Senate. He said that since 1872 all political parties had demanded redress from grievances in transportation, but party managers seemed to learn no lesson from disaster, and were still trying to amuse and cajole the people. The people only demanded reasonable rates, no discrimination, no pooling, no rebates, no greater charge for a short than a long haul. "This," he said, "is no time to delay. The work of deception can not longer be carried on. You can not pretend a willingness to do something and that an obstinate or unwilling House of Representatives refuse. If the Senate falters now to accept the House bill an indignant people will believe it falters in a double sense and is seeking by disagreement to prevent legislation so long sought and so long denied." The roads owned and controlled the elevators, and the farmer, if he desired, could not possibly ship his own grain or cattle to market, for he could obtain no rebates. The power and absolute control by railroads was not always exercised in a saintly manner. To illustrate: The Union Pacific became incensed at Columbus, an active interior city of Nebraska, whose citizens were enterprising, and sided to secure another road. The company determined they should be punished for such enuity and rebellion. The rates were changed, and more was charged per car load from Omhaa

the first railroad was established between Manchester and Liverpool, England, a lot of two and a half acres of land on the site of the present city of Atlanta was sold for a horse and saddle and bridle. That lot now bore \$15,000,000 worth of property. The difference in yalue, he said, had been created than to Kearney and points farther West. So the Central Pacific, without exby railroads. It was easy to excite people cuse of revenge or punishing rebelious subjects in their territory, actually charge to points east of San Francisco through rates to San Francisco, and then local rates back. Was it not evident that railroads should be against railroads, but he was addressing him-self to cool headed men, brave Senators who represented the people. He asked no privilege for railroads, but asked that something ike justice be done them. They should have nestricted from exacting more for a short haul than for a long one? Mr. VanWyck fair play. Mr. Brown then entered upon an elaborate analysis and discussion of thequesquoted from a letter written by Hon. Willism Walter Phelps, in which he said the tion of railroad charges and management. Consolidation, hasaid, not competition, was Istier showed that Senators and Representathe solution of the railroad question. The tives purchased railroad shares on a basis of legislation proposed would greatly discourage the building of railroads. There may be one to three. "Certainly," he said, "stocks and bonds, according to this evidence, are owned in this chamber and the other end of the Capitol on that basis. That is, you put down one enough of them in the North and West. Those sections may have enough game in the trap to be able to afford to pull the trigger. It was not so with the South, which dollar and take up three, so it would appear vet needed railroads. If the present bill that even members of Congress learn where the little joker is. No wonder there is manpassed the people who were now clamoring for its passage would soon be found ifested the same contempt for public clamor clamoring fer its repeal. It would either drive railroads into bankruptcy or else as Vanderbilt is said to have exhibited, in language more forcible and not so reverenit would prohibit all interchange of comzial as by distinguished Senators. Accordmmodities at a greater distance than 500 or ing to a written and printed statement of one New Jersey statesman and Poor's Man-zial, \$4,000,000,000 of fictitious watered stock 600 miles, as statistics quoted by Mr. Brown showed that freight could not possibly bear the same proportionate rate for 1,000 miles. was represented in stocks and bonds of rail-roads. On this interest and dividends were It would not only destroy inter-State commerce, but by making long-distance freights collected from the people; made a mortgage on every acre of land in the Republic—an from the West to the Atlantic Coast so ex-

zrade. To-day the farmers of the West were working their own farms on shares, the railyoads taking the lion's share. They received not \$1 profit or interest on money invested in the lands, teams and machinery. Other andustries were equally depressed. Yet the American Senate seemed intent on how not 20 do it, and determined, at whatever sacrifice, that railroad stocks and bonds should secure liberal interests and dividends. and great lamentation was made if

stock gamblers, who had stolen \$4,000,000,000 from the industries of the Na-

Vanderbilt could buy both States and have

forty millions left. Were these millions honestly acquired? The Senator from Iowa

(Wilson) trembled lest too much should by

cione, and the Senator from Kansas (Ingalls) said he did not stand

of that "cheap demagog that appeals to

public opinion against the railroad. Rail-

roads were entitled to the protection of the

law." In Kansas and Nebraska 500 bushels

freight, so that the coal of Pennsylvania may be exchanged for the corn of the West.

For twenty years these corporations have grown rich, strong and defiant, in violation

of the law; and now let us see to it that the

an advocate or a champion

inflation paralyzing industry, laying tax upon the producer and consumer; yet we

must remand all this to the natural laws of

zion should be disturbed in wringing interas the Morgan amendment. He desired the est on the same from an over-burdened peo-House should give expression to its opinion ple. "You stand apologizing for swindlers in respect to the amendment. who are wrecking still more the prosperity Mr. Hiscock moved the House recede of the people." Jay Gould had greater wealth than the assessed property, real and personal, of both Kansas and Nebraska, and

from its disagreement to the Senate amendment. Lost-45 to 85. The disagreement was insisted upon and Messrs. Cobb, Henley and Payson were reappointed conferees.

pensive as to prohibit shipment. It would

The House,

On motion of Mr. Young the bill passed

authorizing the construction of a bridge

Mr. Cobb reported a conference disagree-

ment upon the bill to forfeit the unearned

Atlantic and Pacific land grant. Mr. Cobb

stated the difference between the two Houses

grew out of the amendment placed upon

the bill by the Senate, and commonly known

also destroy our toreign commerce.

across the Mississippi at Memphis.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. Robinson, of New York, from the Committee on Pensions, supported the bill granting a pension of \$50 per month to the widow of Commodore S. Dana Green. Placed on the private calendar.

On motion of Mr. Cobb the Senate amendments to the Oregon Central Land Grant

bill were now concurred in. of corn will not purchase one ton of soft coal; 150 bushels will not buy one ton of hard coal. Your sympathy expands for the pauper labor of Europe and India, while your hearts are steeled against a cry for bread, and Americans who are forced to Mr. McMillin moved the House go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, which motion was opposed by Mr. Townshend, who wished to call up the Mexican Pension bill, and who made the point that there was no quorum. He and McMillen were there was no quorum. He and McMillen were appointed tellers, but a dispute arose as to the positions to be occupied by them, and a controversy that originated in fun grew slightly bitter, and delayed the division of the House. Finally Mr. Holmes was appointed in Mr. Townshend's place, and the motion was agreed to. The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox, of New York, in the chair, on private calendar. bread, and Americans who are forced to work at starvation wages or have their places supplied in the mines by specially protected mine owners by pauper and convict labor imported under contract from Europe. So, too, in Minnesota and Wisconsin, men who elect Representatives and Senators on the theory that they will represent them and protect their interest, must give twenty bushels of wheat for a ton of soft coal or forty bushels for a ton of hard. Corporations behind \$4,000,000,000 of stolen property for years controlling the State Legislature, National Congress and judiciary as remorselessly as did slavery, meed not the sympathy or active support of

York, in the chair, on private calendar.

The committee remained in session for several hours considering the war claim bills, but no final action was reached. The Indian Appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Wood presented a petition signed by 1 800 citizens of his dristrict in favor of the meed not the sympathy or active support of Senators. It is the toiler, seeking labor in the furnace heat, in the underground labyrinth, and the settler in a dug-out on the frontier of Kansas and Nebraska, whose wives and children are drawing warmth from corn because the great

Mexican Pension bill. Referrred. Recess was then taken until 8 o'clock for the evening session for the consideration of

In the injunction suit of Fort & Johnson vs. William Middleworth and others the jury yesterday found for defendants.

Mr. R. C. Whitford, Brookline, Mass., says he has used St. Jacobs Oil, the great painprotection of law shall be given to those | cure, in rheumatism and neuralgia, and found that it is all that it is represented | members of the Legislature had determined who are the victims of their extortion.

Messrs, McPherson and Mitchell opposed to be.

OLIVER BROS. & PHILLIPS.

They Will Make a Statement of the Con-Mr. Ingalls said it would be a "trojan horse" introduced into the bill In the case dition of Their Affairs,

of the freight charge from Chicago to New York, he said if there were one hundred PITTSEURG, Jan. 16 .- It is expected that on amendments that would permit the railroads next Tuesday Oliver Brothers & Phillips will make a formal statement of their affairs. In the meantime there will be much specuit would enable a road to charge as much for lation as to the condition of affairs and many wild rumors may become public, but they can not be based upon any definite knowledge. The firm says that it will make now, and a great many other wrong tnings besides. The amendment would prohibit its statement to its creditors first, and to the

public afterward. than for a long one, and would make a first One of the contributary causes to the susstep in the work of correcting the gross evils pension was doubtless the heavy loss made Mr. Williams strongly opposed the rail-road practice of charging more for short hauls than for longer ones. He favored a by the firm on a contract for pipe which was made with a mining company in California. This pipe was made and shipped to Commission bill, but admitted that since California, and all condemned. Unsecured the first year's operation of the Kentucky debts of the firm compose, it is said about one-half of its liabilities. This is largely owing to furnace ore companies. Mr. Van Wyck addressed a question to the

The Woods Run and South-side mills of the firm are all in operation to-day. At the Woods Run mill a full set of hands were at work at reduced wages. The embarrassment has caused a general regret among employes, and the prevailing sentiment favors accepting any terms to aid the firm to get on their feet once more.

The Cisco Failure. NEW YORK, Jan. 16.-When the Stock Exchange opened this morning, a desperate attempt was made by bears to depress prices, based on the Cisco failure. The attempt did not succeed, and it was evident that the market was being strongly supported. Careful, conscientious, and conservative mem-bers of the Exchange say trouble need not be feared from the Cisco failure alone. The firm was not a speculative one, and its obligations to members of the Exchange are small. Mr. Cisco would say nothing to-day, and the assignee stated that an inventory of assets will be made and statement issued. Mr. Despassos, counsel for the firm, said he believed the assets would equal the liabilities, dollar for dollar.

Seymour's Budget of News, Special to the Sentinel.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Jan. 16 .- Peter Beverly, who was injured in the O. and M. yards yesterday, lived only six hours after being hurt. Harrison Durnam, an O. and M. agent at Vallonia, this county, had his left wrist broken and was otherwise seriously injured subject under debate. Congress would be a day or two ago by a piece of T rail flying better able to judge what legislation was | up, which knocked him senseless for a time. A large animal, supposed to be a panther, has been committing depradations in the forests bordering on the Muscatituck River, some seven miler south of this city. Yesterday a large number of men residing in the neighborhood organized themselves into squads, all well armed and started in pursuit of the monster. Great excitement pre-

A large hall, for the accommodation of several secret orders here, will most likely be erected this season,

Mrs. Keziah Benton, of Brownstown, died Tuesday, aged about sixty-one years. She came to this county from New Jersey near forty-five years ago. Four years later her reason became entirely impaired, and remained so all her life. She had been sent to the Insane Asylum at Indianapolis a number of times, and finally, being pronounced to be incurable, she was sent home. Chicken thieves are becoming uncomfort-

ably common in this township, and roosts are being raided nightly.

Horrible Details of a Revolting Murder. UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 16 .- William Druse, a farmer of moderate circumstances, living in the town of Warren, Herkimer County, has been missing for a month. There have been suspicions of murder, caused by the quarrels between him and his wife. For several days it was rumored that Druse had been murdered by his wife, his body cut up and burned and the bones put into a swamp. An ax owned by him was found in Weatherby's pond on Saturday, rolled in paper. A nephew of Mrs. Druse, named Gates, aged eighteen, has been squeezed by the neighbors. He confessed that Mrs. Druse shot her husband while he and her son were out, and put a rope around his neck and compelled him to shoot also. They burned the body and buried the bones. An odor of burning flesh was noticed December 18, Mrs. Druse and Gates are under arrest.

The Grant Retirement Bill.

Washington, Jan. 16 -At a recent meeting of the House Committee on Military Affairs, Representative Slocum was authorized to call up in the House at the first opportunity the first bill introduced in the Senate in the preset Congress, providing for placing General Grant on the retired list. At a meeting of the committee to day a motion authorizing him to call up the bill passed by the Senate on the 14th inst., and having for its object the retirement of General Grant, was lost, 8 to 2. Those opposing the proposition were Rosecrans. Slocum, Mergan, Wolford, Murray, Connell, Lyman and Bayne. Those favoring it: Cutcheon and Steele.

Logansport News. LOGANSPORT, Ind., Jan. 15,-McDonald & Co., of Cincinnati, have made arrangements to establish oil works in this city. It will be a new enterprise that will greatly add to the prosperity of the city. The trial of Dr. A. M. Chord, the promi-

nent bunko steerer, was called in the Circuit lourt this morning. The Logan Grays of this city have been invited to attend the funeral of Schuyler Colfax at South Band. They will probably go up on Saturday morning.

An Extensive Snow Storm.

St. Louis, Jan. 16 .- A sleet storm, which set in here yesterday continued all night and to-day, has turned to a regular blustering snow storm, and a havy fall of snow is threatened. Street traffic is already impeded, and the street cars are only run with great difficulty and by doubling teams. The storm has a great breadth, extending throughout the entire West and reaching as far South as Northern Texas. The temperature is below the freezing point.

Evarts Will Have a Clear Field, ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 16 .- At noon to-day Hon. George B. Dean and Mr. Royse B. Stearns announced Russell's withdrawal from the Senatorial contest in favor of

Evarts. Since the announcement of the withdrawal of Russell from the Senatorial race, the friends of Minister Morton have cabled him advising him also to withdraw. This would leave Evarts a clear field.

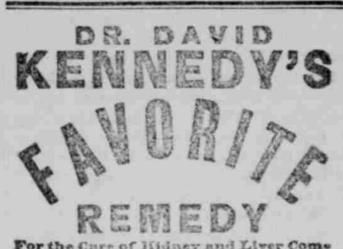
The Dakota Legislature. BISMARCK, Dak., Jan. 16 .- It is generally reported this morning that the Southern to adjourn to some point in Southern Da- 1

kots. Inquiry leads to the conclusion that. while there is a strong sentiment against Bismarck for the capital, no definite place has been egreed on, and it is by no means cer-tain that any attempt will be made. One member said: "We want them to know that they are on a keg of powder, and it will not do to fool with a fire brand,'

> Had No Business to Touch It. New York Times.

For the past two days the time of the Senate has been chiefly devoted to an animated debate upon the question whether Jefferson Davis, some twenty years ago, did or did not exceed the powers which he did not possess. This, at least, is as near as we can come to formulating the subject matter of the controversy. Ostensibly the debate was upon Senator Hawley's motion that the Senate call for a statement concerning Jefferson Davis' policy which General Sherman said was filed in the War Department. But upon that question there was a virtual unanin ity in the Senate, and a virtual unanimity on the wrong side of the question, for only ten Senators voted against the motion. Pisinly enough, the Senate has no more bu-iness with the controversy between General Sherman and Jefferson Davis than it has with the controversy between General Washington and "Conway's cabal." Both may interest the future historian. But it does not follow because the Seaate is just now doing very little in the line of its proper business to interest the future historian that it should abandon that line on his account.

For one cent you can mail your friend a box of Victoria Pills, the great English remedy for chills and fever. All druggists sell them.



For the Care of Hidney and Liver Come plaints, Constitution, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the BLOOD. To women who suffer from any of the ills peen Har to their sax it is an unfalling friend. All Druggists. One Dollar a bottle, or address Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. V.

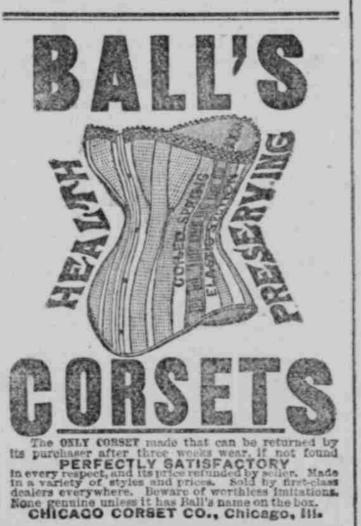
A THRILLING STORY.

Surgical Operation Avoided - How a Father, Wife and Daughter Escaped an Of the hundreds of accounts of remarkable cures wrought by Dr. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REM-EDY, none have appeared so purely astonishing as

the following: The persons mentioned are among the most highly respected in the city of Troy, and the story as told by the father will prove interesting to all our readers.-ED, TROY, N. Y. Dr. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR-My daughter was afflicted with a severe growth of Fungus. To remove it we had resorted to almost every remedy and consulted the most prominent surgeons and physicians. Dr. of Troy, said that a surgical operation would be necessary, but fearing fatal results I hesitated. Some of the physicians claimed that it was caused by one thing and some by another. The Fungus was prominent and disfigured her looks. Having heard of Dr. Kennedy's Favorire REMEDY working so thoroughly on the blood I determined to try it, to see if this medicine could do what doctors had failed to do and surgeons had hardly dared to undertake, I can say in truth that the result of this trial was the complete cure of my daughter of this dreadful malady. Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY alone effected it. We used nothing else for other things had completely failed. My daughter to-day enjoys vigorous health, and to Favorite Remedy alone is the credit due. My wife also was very poor in health, due to liver difficulty with which she had suffered a long time until she became very much reduced in flesh. A trial of Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has resulted in the com-plete restoration of her health, which she had not enjoyed for years. She had gained in flesh and strength, and thus secured perfect health, and this is DUE ENTIRELY TO DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY. As for myself, being engaged in the grocery and commission business, which makes it necessary for me to test the quality of different articles, like butter, etc., my sense of taste and my stomach were seriously injured. Everything seemed to nauseate me, and fearful of dyspepsia in its most severe form, I tried Dr. KENNEDY's FAVORITE REMEDY. The first bottle afforded immediate relief, and from that day to this I can say that Favorite Remedy has restored me to perfect health. These are facts which I claim prove that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the best medi-cine in the world for those afflicted with the above difficulties. If any one in the city of Troy doubts the truth of these statements let him come to me and I will prove them. I have recom-mended Favorite Remedy to nundreds and with

the same good results.
Yours, etc., WILLIAM WINDSOR,
Corner Canal and Mount streets, Troy, N. Y.



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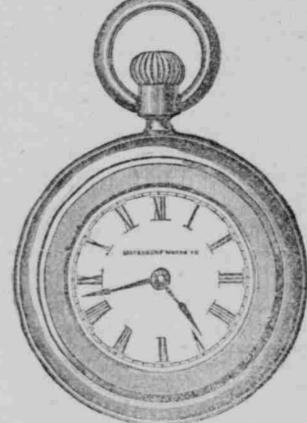






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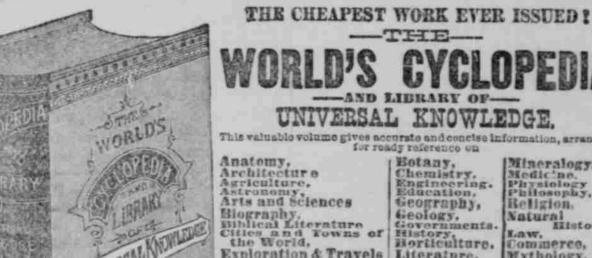
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